

GARUDA

continues without respite during the whole day
and night, and
the patient fails to find relief in any posture
whatsoever,
Erysipelas, paralysis, stiffness and numbness
of veins or
arteries, convulsions, swooning, mania, fever
with an ex-
cruciating pain in the wound, excessive
thirst, paralysis,
of the mandibles, 'cough, vomiting, dysentery,
hic-cough,
dyspnoea, and shivering are the sixteen
distressing and
dangerous concomitants of Sadyovranas.

rHAEMER C&C.

BHAttVANtARt said'.—Now hear me, O SiishriiUj
discourse
on the Nidfnam of Shfrira Vranas. Idiopathic
ulcers).
Vranas may be divided into, two classes such as
the Shariri
and Aguntaka (traumatic) ones. Ulcers
originating through
the agency of the aggravated morbid principles
of the body*
We called Sharira (Idiopathic) ulcers, while
those that are
due to the effects of blows with sharp-edged
weapons are
called Agantukas.

Ulcers due to the action of the deranged and
aggravated
Ylyu **is** marked by an aching, throbbing pain and
a scanty
discharge* It becomes hard and assumes a
wan brown
colour. Pittaja ulcers are marked by a fetid
smell and a
discharge of fetid pus and give rise to thirst,-
and fever With
a burning sensation in the body and an excited
state of mind
like that of intoxication. Kaphaja ulcers are

characterised by
a numbed pain and a greyish colour. They
secrete a copious
quantity of slimy discharge and are very apt
to suppurate,
a sensation of heaviness about their locations
being also
one of their specific traits. Ulcers, which have
their origin
so the vitiated blood, are marked by a copious
bleeding, **white**